every clime has exercised for thousands of years its beneficent influence upon suffering humanity, we must turn back the Egypt, that old and mysterious country of a mine which was sold as few months | cago, Boston and Philadelphia, will begin a not only to our own profession, but to prospectors capitalized it at \$500,000. They day. Indianapolis is the only city in Indithe main feature of this design Grant and one other of our capitalists, famous artist, Palmer Cox, and bound in an it should be stated that a study of the Both of these men were out of the city, and, attractive volume with stiff board covers. hieroglyphics which constitute the sacred not knowing where to turn, the prospector in its classical phase, as found upon the in placing the mine at Youngstown. He spectacle and variety are all blended into with the birth of our profession, reveals 10 per cent. dividends on the face value of realistic and gorgeous. Throughout the the curious fact that the cross was the the stock, realizing, in fact, more than \$0,- | unique performance novel ballets, specialold Olympian god which to-day stands at the | this case diverted a fortune to Ohio. Take typify their invocation to that ancient heathen deity while in the exercise of their life-saving mission; and, with a remnant of the old superstition still clinging to it, this sign will doubtless continue to be used for centuries in the future in order that the early origin of the profession we represent may be remembered.

A still more extended research among the histories and other records of ancient and modern nations with reference to the subject of medical symbolism leads to the conclusion that the crucial sign, in its various forms and combinations, including the caducous-the emblematic staff and serpent still familiar to us as a part of the imprint on the title page of early and more recent medical books-are all more or less expressive of the same idea, and they are but typical outgrowths of one and the same thing. For this reason the writer, with others who have given the subject much attention, believe that the cruciform symbol, somewhat modified, would not only meet with very general approval, but should be universally adopted as the most significant emblem of medicine in all its practical application to art, literature and civil or military organization, affording, as it does, a proper emblem of the "healing art," fitting in its origin, significance and to some extent

in its actual use by civilized humanity. THE RED CROSS EMBLEM. In this connection it is a matter of interest to know that the original idea in the international adoption of the Red Cross banner at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1864, was based on the needs of the wounded in battle, and the extent of its neutral service since that time throughout the world constitutes the most marvelous achievement in all the history of medicine. During the last thirty years this Red Cross banner has been on the fields of conflict in the wars between Prussia and Austria, France and united Germany, Russia and Turkey, in Servia, Macedonia, Roumania, Montenegro and Spain. It has also done service on fields of conflict in Abyssinia, Tunis, Morocco, the Transvaal, Dahomey, the Congo Free State, Zululand, Egypt and the Soudan. In Asia the French have carried It in all their movements in Cambodia, Tonquin and Siam; the British into Burmah, the Dutch into Java, and the Japanese into Corea and China. In South and Central America the same symbol of international beneficence has been borne in field service in Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Chili, Peru, Bolivia, Guatemala and San Salvador. And while it is fitting, therefore, that the primary and central feature of our insignia should be the crucial symbol typical of that divine gift of which we are the earthly guardians, a well-founded objection has been urged against the common Geneva or Greek cross because the arms of this are of equal size, and the great mass of red color in and about the center causes an apparent lack of proportion by making the middle square look larger than its actual size. To correct this optical illusion it has been deemed best to substitute a modified form of the Maltese cross, which is lighter in the center and therefore presents a more pleasing feature. As an insignia for the army it is and for the navy that they terminate in the form of an anchor. For use on military or naval uniforms the triangular escutcheon could be made of handsome shades of embroidered gold or other durable material set in gold and worn on the collar of coats, shoulder knots, and, somewhat enlarged, as an ornate decoration of officers' housing or saddle cloths. For those members of the medical profession not connected with the army or the navy the insignia can be made in colored or enameled gold, and with essentially the same features of the design, also of other durable material, more or less expensive, so that the cost of the emblem would range in price anywhere from 25 cents to as many dollars. Both the circular and the triangular shields may be reduced in size, and could be made from rolled or solid colored or enameled gold; either would be ornate. and could be obtained at a moderate cost. The circular shield should be worn as a lapel button, the triangular shield as scarf pin; the latter could be set with a small diamond in the center, but this companying engravings only show the gentrations in colors, with prices according to

R. FRENCH STONE. Surgeon-General Indiana National Guard. Indianapolis, Feb. 15.

correspondence with the writer.

### GOLDEN ERA AT HAND. (Concluded from Ninth Page.)

loaded when the cock is raised and the don't pay to risk the pressure of that finger. This was the situation of Moffatt The bottle might have contained dynamite and might have been as dangerous in its explosive power as the bomb which was thrown at Russell Sage. He was wise in not risking it."

HOW SOME FORTUNES WERE MADE. "I suppose big fortunes are often made in Colorado by chance, are they not, Senator? Mining is to a large extent a mat-

"Yes," said the Senator, "luck has a great deal to do with it. It takes luck, a short time the mine was sold for about 3,000,000. I would have made nearly \$1,-

application, yet it is not altogether for cents a share to raise the \$30,000 which these reasons that we should adopt the they needed to develop it. The face value craviform device, but because it has also of the stock was \$600,000 at the start, and occupied a preminent position and signifi- it cost those who went in only 5 cents cation among the many sacred and mystic on the dollar. It is now worth more than figures and symbols connected with the \$1,500,000, and every 5 cents put into it has medical history of heathen nations of the risen to a value of from \$2 to \$3. I asked greatest antiquity. Such, certainly, was one of the owners why he did not take the case in Egypt, Assyria, Persia, India, me in when the stock was down at 5 and Greece, Rome and among the Scandinavian | 10 cents. He replied that he did not know races of the North. If, therefore, we would | that it would amount to anything, and he learn the earliest account of the foundation, feared to offer it to his friends. One of development and symbolism of that honora- the present Congressmen from New York ble vocation which in every land and in | got a block of stock in it for 11 cents a

"Yes," continued Senator Teller, "this matter of fortune-making is to a large expages of history until we reach those of | tent a matter of luck. I know, for instance, that first beheld the gray dawn of the ago, and which is now paying a big diviworld's creation and which has given birth | dend. It was discovered in Idaho, and the those arts and sciences which have shed wanted \$35,000 cash to open it up, so they ana played by this attraction, which will their luminous rays over the field of hu- took \$150,000 of the stock for themselves and celebrate its six hundredth performance on man progress among civilized and enlight- sold the remaining \$350,000 at 10 cents a ened nations in all ages from prehistoric | share to get the \$35,000 to open the mine. | ment will present every woman in the audidays to the present time. And as an im- They came to Denver to get the money, ence a souvenir consisting of twelve beauportant reason for the expression of One of the prospectors knew Governor tiful water-color drawings, the work of the characters of the ancient Egyptian language | went on to Ohio, where he finally succeeded | known to theater-goers. Comic opera, farce, earliest monuments and vases of that brought back his \$35,000 and began to work. three acts, with a storm scene, a shipstrange people, at an age corresponding The mine paid at once, and it is now giving wreck, an earthquake, a volcano, and others ideographic sign or symbol of life. Again | 000 a month. Had Grant been in Denver he | ties, dances and several vaudeville acts have we find the symbol, or crucial sign of the | would have bought the mine, and luck in | been liberally introduced. In the dramatic head of every medical prescription, has my own case. I am not a rich man, and still | well-defined. Titania, Queen of the Fays, been handed down through the ages from I have lost a couple of hundred thousand is betrothed to Prince Florimel, heir by the early Greek and Roman physicians to dollars by not being in Denver at the prop- adoption to King Stanislaus, of the Brownie er time. A friend of mine came into my band. The prospective wedding is opposed office to ask that I buy his mining property. He told my partner that he was willing to the prologue, is pledged the assistance of give me the option on it for thirty days at \$125,000. Had I been in Denver I would have jumped at the chance, for I knew that the property was worth several times that. I was out in the country, however, and the man could not wait. He handed it over to another party, and within three weeks it was resold to Chaffee for \$375,000, the other party clearing just \$250,000 off the sale." FRANK G. CARPENTER.

### THE STUDY OF MEDICINE.

#### Instruction from a Humanitarian Standpoint.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In your last Sunday's issue your pro pounded the following query: "Is there anything about the study of medicine, or medical college sights and associations, that tends to undermine the moral sense?"

Kindly allow me to reply from the standpoint assumed by the American Humane Education Society and the eighty-four antivivisection societies now existing in every part of Europe and America, numbering many tens of thousands of thoughtful and intelligent people, including names of excellent repute among the medical profession. Their creed may be stated briefly as follows: We believe the soul of man be of infinitely more value than the body. and to permit a child or young student to witness scenes of cruelty-such as vivisection of animals-is to place that soul in jeopardy. To quote Albert Leffingwell, M. D.: "Just as a certain proportion of children are born below the average physicial development or mental capacity, so, too, a definité proportion are imperfectly developed morally, and in many cases need but slight excitement to have aroused within them impulses to cruelty, vice and crime. Such are called psychopathics."

Now, the present experiments made before classes in grammar and high schools, as well as in the higher schools of biology and medicine, are producing their legitimate fruits in such men as Carlisle Harris, Durrant, Dr. Graves, Jack the Ripper, Holmes, Duestrow-all medical studentsand many others whom I could mention of perhaps less notoriely, but of equal de-

No feeling of the sacredness of life can exist in minds that are educated to the most hideous torture of sentient living be ings. Instead of resulting in man's good, as some weakly claim, it is turning loose upon society a set of "inhuman devils," as Canon Wilberforce calls them. As to the utility of such teaching, Dr. Lawson Tait, one of the most successful surgeons the world has ever produced, asserts that "the practice of medicine has been kept a century by the misleading deduc-

tions of vivisectors.' The best arguments against vivisection can be found in their own admissions their utter failure to secure any definite knowledge or results that can benefit man. The idea prevails among many that anare used in these experiments. In many cases there is no pretense of such use, and animals are kept alive for weeks | 29, she makes a rich display of gowns in the most horrible tortures, that the experiment may continue until death comes the poor creature's relief. Often curare is used, which paralyzes so as to prevent any action or sound, but does not in the east degree deaden the pain. Supposing from all this abyss of agony and torture some little knowledge were gained, who he would prefer death to life purchased at such a cost? Miss Frances Power Cobbe "There is a greater interest even than the sanitary interest of which we make so much in these days; it is the interest of the hearts and souls of men." Longfellow's Preceptor, in the "Birds of Killingworth." taught the "children gentleness, and mercy to the weak, and reverence for life, which in its weakness or excess is still a gleam of God's omnipotence." This is the kind of teaching we need as a safeguard to society, and for this it will not be necessary that colleges offer rewards to boys for stealing pet cats and dogs to cut up before their classes. (See Boston Evening Record of Jan. 4.) Your lost pets, my friends, for which you vainly advertise, have probably met with this fate. The business is carried on in every city.

Jean Paul says: "The Mussulman treasures every little torn scrap of paper, because on it there may be some line of the Koran. So should we cherish every little phemeral atom of life, because on it, however small, is the impress of God." Great Physician, to whose teachings would respectfully refer our medical men, "He that saveth his life shall lose ' and, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Pasteur, who caused by his inoculations the death of nearly three hundred human beings, to say nothing of the thou-sands of helpless animals that he tortured with a cruelty surpassing an Algonquin material and finish, may be obtained by savage, (read the experiences of Philip G. Peabody and Dr. George Bandry in their visit to the Pasteur Institute, Paris), has gone to his account, and in what degree is the world the better for his infamous practices? Longfellow says: "Joy, and temperance, and repose slam the door on the doctor's nose." It is possible for men to live long and live happily by compliance with the laws of health, which are God's laws. But vain man would be wiser than his Maker, and in order that he may with impunity violate every law of virtue and morality-that he may indulge himself with alcohol and tobacco-that he may "burn life's taper at both ends"-he seeks to wrest, by the most abhorrent methods. he secret of life from God's helpless speechless creatures, trying, like Ponce de

#### Indianapolis, Feb. 15. Why She Reads Advertisements.

Leon, to discover a fountain of youth that

shall bring back to him his wasted and

worthless life.

MARY O. ELSTER.

where and when and how to purchase the usehold supplies. My husband used to augh at me for reading advertisements so carefully, but he has long since learned hat I save many dollars every month. know of no better way to practice econhow soon you learn to detect the real from the false, intuitively, almost? You hear a great deal nowadays about the "practical pages" of magazines and newspapers, but for me the practical pages are those containing the business announcements of repwho takes advantage of the practical hints in those pages shows a great deal more ense than does the one who tries furnish a seven-room cottage with a lot f soap boxes covered with denim worked fellows who asked me to go in with them in fancy stitch, and to feed her growing to buy that mine have lately made a big family with never-ending reminiscences of the meal that went before. To the econom-

# WEEK OF "BROWNIES"

SPECTACULAR PRODUCTION OF PAL MER COX'S MYTHICAL CREATION.

"Little Nugget" at the Park and "A Jay Circus" at the Empire-Other Stage News.

"Palmer Cox's Brownies," with C. B. Jef ferson, Klaw & Erlanger's spectacular pro duction, which ran 150 nights in New York, and has had seasons of prosperity in Chiweek's engagement at English's to-morrow the opening night here, and the manage-The sucess of "The Brownies" is well story of "The Brownies," which is plain and by Dragonfel, a cruel enchanter, who, in Vulcan in his scheme to prevent it. There is a quick change of scene, and the palace courtyard of Titania is seen, where the prospective bride and groom enter for the ceremonial. While the festivities are in progress Dragonfel and his followers appear disguised as guests. They bear odd presents, and are made welcome. While they are being entertained the belated Brownie King arrives in a watermelon chariot that is drawn by what is said to be the smallest horse in the world. Suddenly the news comes that Titania and her ladies in-waiting have been abducted. A tell-tale sail is descried on the horizon, and the Brownies at once decide to build a raft and start in pursuit. Here ensues a marvelously swift scenic change. While the Brownies. burdened with anchors, sea lanterns, com passes and other articles for the dangerous voyage are passing, an ocean is being builded and presto! the Brownies on a raft are seen tossing at sea. A terrible storm come up, a sea serpent with eyes of fire make its appearance on the crest of the waves frightened sea gulls are flying about and in his excitement the unfortunate Brownie dude falls overboard, but is rescued by

air and bears him aloft. Other Brownies escape in an air ship. In the second act the Brownies are dis covered in the enchanted country of Dragonfel. In this act four remarkable specialty acts are introduced, namely, the Oriental ballet of beautiful women, the phenomenal acrobatic act of the four Richards, from the Paris hippodrome; the musical specialty of Newhouse and Waffle, entitled "The Wandering Minstrels," and the laughable Ger-

In the third act the Brownies are shown toiling as slaves in the enchanter's dazzling mines. A great many things happen before Florimel and Titania are reunited, and at the close the audience is given a view of "A Night in Brownie Land," which has been described as a magnificent transformation scene, one of the best ever witnessed in an American production. In this scene occurs the sensational flying ballet that has been so much talked about

Palmer Cox, the "Brownie Man," will per sonally supervise every performance. same large company of over 100 people, and all the scenic equipment of the long New York run, will be brought here intact. No children are used in the massive production. which enlists the service of the most skilled artists in extravaganza. Among these will be found Marie Millard, Ida Mulle, Lena Merville, Frank Deshon and Sol Solomon, with a large chorus and ballet of handson

# Next Week's Grand Opera.

It seems to be becoming more necessar every year to add as much picturesque ness as possible to operatic productions, and usually the expense of mounting and dressing an organization requires a small fortune. The outlay by Madame Emma Nevada, prima donna of the Hinrich's French and Italian Grand Opera Company, has furnished her as elaborate a wardrobe as any artist on the operatic stage. In "Traviata," which she will present at English's Opera House at the Saturday matinee, Feb. Madame Nevada has ingenious ideas in regard to the dressing of a character. In the four acts of Verdi's charming opera to represent the spring, the summer, the autumn and the winter of the life of the the bright and gaudy wings of the butter-

material, over which delicately trailed grasses are arranged, with here and there Her second dress, that of the summer of Violetta's life, is a beautiful pink silk gown, embroidered in roses and leaves. The autumn dress is of yellow silk, embroidered in pearls and beads of different colors with chrysanthemums arranged gracefully. Two or three different shades of tulle are also used in the construction of the gown. The winter dress of Violetta is white. It is a heavy silk, and is trimmed with white ostrich feathers so arranged as to represent snow. This is rather an ingenious way of dressing the character, but it will no doubt please the fancy of the women, who look to handsome gowning as a neces sary accompaniment to beautiful singing. This approaching season of grand opera will interest music lovers greatly. The Hinrich's company closed an all-winter sea-son in Philadelphia last night, and will open its tour at Pittsburg to-morrow night. The repertoire, as arranged for Indianapo lis, is: Thursday, Feb. 27, "Somnambu with Nevada in the principal role; Friday "Trovatore," with Minnie Tracey leading; Saturday matinee, "Traviata," with N vada again, and Saturday night, "Cavaleria Rusticana" and "Il Pagliacci," with Miss Tracey, Miss Fleming and a great list of principals. M. Prevost, the famous French tenor, sings both Friday and Saturday

Park-Cast for "Little Nugget." The Park will have for its attraction all of this week the popular Irish comedian, Herbert Cawthorne, and the strongest company ever seen in "Little Miss Nugget." Among other well-known artists in the supporting company are Leola Mitchell and Charles A. Loder. The former is new to Indianapolis, but according to the press of as a singer and comedienne, and will no doubt attain popularity here. Loder is so well known he needs no introduction. He in "Oh, What a Night," and "On the Go." He is a German comedian, and none bet-ter in his particular line. "Little Miss Nugget" has been rewritten since last seen in Indianapolis, and possesses a great many novelties and specialties, but the story and situations have been retained. Besides the members of the cast, several vaudeville artists have been engaged this season. With such a trib as Cawthorne, Leder and Leola Mitchell to start with "Little Miss Nugget" should go with a dash. It has been produced here at the Park Theater exactly seventy-eight times in the past seven or eight years and has failed to do a big week. There wi be the usual daily matinees. Next week the Park has David Henderson's old comedian, John J. Burke, in "The Doctor," and, later, Lincoln J. Carter's big scenic production, "The Tornado." The followweek Oliver and Kate Byron come in The Ups and Downs of Life.

Company in "The Mountain Waif." "The Mountain Waif," a comedy drama, will be presented at the Grand Opera Hous ow evening, under the aus

Miss Dolores McCarty, a professional actress of this city, who will be supported by a strong local cast, including Claud Thompson, Clarence Tucker, J. J. Mack, Will Turk, John M. Sullivan, Arnold Spencer, Edward Hers, Edward Meighan, Andrew McColoude, Mrs. Valentine Hicks and Miss Anna Gantly. The performance will be interspersed with bright songs and dances.

Nellie Melba to Mrs. Potter. During Mrs. Potter's recent engagement at Cleveland, Nellie Melba, the prima donna, was in a box at a matinee performance of "Camille." She had met Mrs. Potter that day for the first time, and when at the close of the third act Mme. Melba retired from the theater Mrs. Potter felt that it was slight courtesy until the next morning, when she received from the prima donna a letter, of

which the following is an excerpt: "My Dear Mrs. Potter-I enjoyed 'Camille' immensely, and only wish I could have stayed till the end. Shall I tell you why I night, with matinees Wednesday and Satur- did not stay? I will. It was because I commerced to weep in the third act, and I knew I should how at the fifth, so, as I had to sing to-night, I did not dare. There would have been no concert if I had. Your dresses were very pretty. I don't care where they were made. Yours very sincerely.

"NELLIE MELBA."

This was rare praise, coming from a woman who was known only a few years ago in England and France as "the great Camilie."

Empire-"A Jay Circus." There will be a decided odor of sawdust about the Empire when the "Jay Circus" opens there Monday matinee for one week. The name of "A Jay Circus" applies to the afterpiece only. There will be acts preceding it which are of a high order of excellence in the vaudeville line. The show is in two parts, a variety programme introducing some of the best vaudeville people in the business, who later take part in the farce comedy written by Frank Dumont, called "A Jay Circus." This excellent company has been seen in this city several times, but never with such a list of people as compose the present organization. One of the features of the bill will be Conchitta, the Californian vocalist and reciter. Hines and Remington, the Chimmie Fadden, give an imita-tion of New York tough life. Others that will appear are Moa and Goodrick, grotesques; Clark Sisters, French novelty and acrobatic dancers; Short and Edwards, musical comedians: Blocksom and Belmont, the 'sporty boys:" Seaman and Burk, American Japs: Leo Brothers, acrobats; the Ancolettes, aerial wizards, and Brown and Watson, athletes, who offer a purse of \$1,000 to any person performing one of their marvel-ous jumps. A matinee will be given daily.

Notes of the Stage. A testimonial benefit will be tendered Man-

ager Zimmerman, of the Empire, Thursday evening, March 5. "Sowing the Wind" will soon visit Indianpolis, with J. H. Gilmour, Thomas Whiffen, Mary Hampton and an admirable cast

The Brownie souvenir books, to be given o all the women in to-morrow night's audience, have attracted attention in the show windows for several days past. Molloy Fuller, John T. Kelly and a lively ompany, in "The Twentieth Century Girl," will be at the Grand the first half of next week. Peter Daily and company come the

Frank Merritt, of "Finnigan's Ball" fame, assed through Indianapolis yesterday. He has a new Irish production for next season-"McSorley's Twins"-and will put out a company of seventeen people

"Sonnambula,". "Trovatore," "Traviata." Cavaleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" are he operas to be sung at English's Feb. 27 colossal bird that swoops down through the 28 and 29 by Emma Nevada and the Gustav Hinrich Grand Opera Company. Henry Irving's advance sale at Cincin-

nati, where they play this week, was over \$4,000 on the first day. Before the curtain goes up on the opening performance to-morrow night the sale will have reached nearly "King Arthur" and "Merchant of Venice" will probably be played here during the Irving-Terry engagement next week. "The Fencing Master," DeKoven's opera which Marie Tempest starred, is the nex

offering of that character at English's Katherine Germaine is singing Tempest's old part. W. H. Tredennick, who takes the part of the astrologer in the opera, has played it now over nine hundred times. Mr. Tredennick, although a young man, has a head of hair almost entirely white, caused by an In preparing Mark Twain's "Pudd'nhead

Wilson" for the stage, Frank Mayo has, i is said, turned out a very interesting and novel piece of dramatic writing, in which the methods are direct, sure and dramatic. changes he has made in the story ar natural ones, and, it is claimed, ingenious Mr. Mayo, in the title role, is said to be de-lightfully quaint. "Pudd'nhead Wilson" is a character study.

#### WALKING THROUGH FIRE. Singular and Dangerous Form Worship.

Baltimore Letter. The Rev. U. G. Murphy, of Baltimore, missionary of the Methodist Protestant Church at Nagoya, Japan, writes most in terestingly of a recent visit to the Japanese fire-worshipers. He says he saw the pagan priests walk through fires of burning pine brush. A cart with a blaze of red light was sent through the streets to advertise the temple service. On reaching the temple he found the usual dances and plays on a temporary stage, for at all Shinto feasts the dance and theatricals seem to be a necessary attraction. Inside the temple candles were burning, and little girls were flitting about keeping them trimmed

"As the time for the fire to be kindled drew near," says Mr. Murphy, "interest centered around the temple in which the priests began to congregate a little after 9 o'clock. I think the chanting to be heard in Shinto temples is quite interesting, and sounds as though it might be intended for worship. Finally, about 10 o'clock the priests arose and bowed several times before the sacred shrine, and then filed out into an adjoining room, from which they soon emerged, the leader blowing a large conch, which gave forth a most mournful noise. As the leader made his appearance there a rush, and found myself shut out from the inner space reserved for the fire, but luckily a pile of wood had been left on the temple porch, and I mounted that, from which I could see and hear very well. The priest next to the leader carried a couple of torches, which were crossed, and all were mumbling something as if in prayer. "After the whole company of priests marched three times around a pile of green pine branches, about twenty feet long and ten feet wide, fire was stuck to the eastern end of the pile from the torches mentione above. After the fire had gotten off to burn ing, the marching around and horn-blowing was resumed. One priest carried a drawn sword, which flashed in the firelight. The fire at first sputtered a great deal, but after the pine branches got a little hot it burned off with a vim, sending up dense volumes of smoke into the darkness of the night. As the fire increased the prayers grew louder and louder, many wringing their hands and waving staves at the flames. While the chief priest was walking around on the leeward side the wind blew smoke in his face

and scattered sparks on his clothing. "Clasping his hands and walking near the fire, he waved back the smoke, commanding it to keep its place. The wind caught the smoke away from where he was walking and actually canted it over to the other side. I felt queer. I watched very closely to see what the smoke would do when the priest returned, but he had walked nearly half way around the leeward side before the smoke showed any tendency to go any way except straight up in the air; then suddenly a great volume of smoke and sparks beiched out and enveloped not only the chief, but all the other priests that were with him. After that, although many commands were given, the smoke seemed to be

have to suit itself. "As the blaze grew less and the fire began to die down, leaving a bed of sparkling coals, the priests began to collect together in groups and look at the fire, as though trying to decide whether to attempt to cross or not. I suppose that about a pint of salt was thrown on the parts where the flames lighest, but outside of that I do not think that any endeavor was made to reduce the fire. I did not expect any attempt to enter the fire until it had burned very low. but suddenly I saw a figure walking amidst the flames and smoke, and in another mo ment a priest, clad in flowing silk garments, stepped out of the fire on the side nearest to me. He was immediately followed by other priests, one of whom, a very old man, resembling a Buddhist priest, stood still for several seconds, waving a thing like a dustbrush, made of hair, calling out something in a loud voice, while the flames flickered about him and seemed to enter his long flowing sleeves, but when he stepped out of the fire he seemed unharmed, although smoke issued from his clothing for some time afterward. The priests having passed the way was declared open, and a number of people from the crowd walked through Every one who wished to pass could do so but no one was allowed to pass from the west to the east side. Quite a disturbance was created by a man for disobeying the instructions to enter from the east.

"So many people passed through that the fire was scattered and the blaze partly extinguished. Some of those who entered the fire had only straw sandals on their feet: others had on tabl, a kind of stocking. All having passed who wished, the fire was rounded up and the priests filed back into the temple in the order in which they had come out, and we took our leave."

# GOSSIP OF THE STREET

LITTLE STORIES TAKEN FROM IN-DIANAPOLIS'S DAILY LIFE.

Numerous Incidents Growing Out of Street-Car Traffic-Remarks of Bright Infants.

Out of an East Washington-street barrel house there came a raggedy man of the city type, wiping the corners of his mouth with a frayed coat sleeve. A stalwart policeman standing a few feet away looked at the fellow in a contemptuous way, all the while taking mental measurements of the raggedy man's appearance. Under the gaze of the policeman the raggedy nan was inclined to be fidgety, glancing queruously out of the corner of his eye as he continued to wipe all the wetness off his lips with the ragged sleeve.

"Cap'n, I ain't been stealin' sheep," said the raggedy man, half in mild protest at the surveillance and half in anticipation that he was suspected of an offense.

"Humph," grunted the officer of "How many times have I chased ye off this row. Still drinkin' that rot-gut whisky, are ye? Now, let me catch ye 'round here any more and I'll lock ye up. That old hide of yours is soaked so full now that ye ought to be run in."
"Now, Cap'n," in the same cringing voice, "I ain't had but three drinks to-day, an' I sawed wood down on the West market all mornin' to get them three nickels, Some high-toned feller could go up town and drink all he wanted to, and I s'pose nothin' would be thought of it, but we poor "That's enough, now; move on," commanded the patrolman, and there was no

appeal. The raggedy man moved on. "These barrel houses," continued the po liceman, addressing a friend nearby, "cause more bums than anything else. When a man gets in the habit of runnin' after 5cent rot-gut, there's no salvation for him. I don't see how they ever stand it. The keepers of these places make lots of money in the business. They buy the cheapest grade of whisky, dilute it half with water and then plant a plug of strong old navy tobacco in the bottom of the barrel. Sometimes they throw in a handful of prunes The tobacco and the prunes give the whisky its 'boquet.' I don't suppose i would do any good to tell these tramps about the tobacco in the whisky. They would go ahead drinkin' the stuff just the same."

#### The Cruelty of Sex. There was a singular jumble of circum-

stances on a North Illinois street car one recent day, and it goes to illustrate the great tendency of the American people to espous the cause of their friends or neighbors, or to champion a cause which is of little concern to them, and yet comes under their observation. At Market street a welldressed woman boarded the car and tool one of the only two unoccupied seats in the Directly opposite her was the other unoccupied seat. Oddly enough, the row of passengers on her side of the car consisted of men, while those the other side were women. The newcomer was well known to most of the women, who had been informed through the Underground Press Association that furnishes news in all communities where women dwell, that the woman had had trouble with her husband; indeed, lived with him no more. There had been no scandal other than the couple had disagreed and had parted. She was demure n her demeanor and, feeling that she was the center of all eyes on the opposite side of the car, she turned her own eyes to the floor. At Ohio street a well-dressed man swung on to the car and passed inside, taking the only vacant seat. Presently he took in his surroundings and saw he had as a vis-a-vis his wife-she from whom he had parted He, too, turned his eyes to the floor, per haps to avoid her gaze, which he felt was resting on him, although it wasn't. Most everybody in the car seemed to know him. The situation was a painfully embarrassing one to both man and wife. Several of the women who sat opposite the wife began to exchange elbow nudger and permit little, suggestive sneers to play on their faces. It was the old story of "her sex against her." It was evident every one

of those women was convinced that the wife was to blame; that she was a disgrace to her sex. On the other hand, the men who faced the husband showed by their looks that they had little confidence in a fellow who would part from such an amiable-appearing little woman; they were sure he was a brutal sort of chap at the best. It was sort of same old story of man taking the part of the woman. The battle of glances waged furiously and presently the row of women was arrayed against the row of men. No telling what all this might have resulted in. had not the woman signaled the car to stop at one of the principal cross streets, only a few blocks up. She proceeded to alight. Every eye followed her movements. Then the husband, apparently on the spur of the moment, jumped up and alighted too. "May, please wait," he called out plaintively after his wife as she started for the

The car was beginning to move on. She did not turn about till she reached the curb and then it seemed to the men smoking on the rear platform that they heard something like a sob and an excla mation, "Oh, Will," but it was hard to tell for the car made so much noise as f

# Collecting Street-Car Fares.

The street-car conductor became talkative a few nights ago as he was on his last trip and making for the barn to house his car for the night. "It is no fun being conductor," said he, "especially on some of the temple. I had not calculated on such of the lines where large crowds are hauled early in the morning and about supper time. Now, on the Haughville line it takes a conductor who is not afraid to fight and who cannot be bluffed out by a bully. It is no common occurrence there to have a man insist that he has paid his fare when you know he has not. It often occurs that a conductor, in passing through a crowded car, will miss some one, but as soon as he gets to the rear end and looks back over the faces it comes to him in an instant that there is a certain well-known face-probably a person who rides with him every dayand he knows that the man has not paid a fare. In nine cases out of ten, if the con ductor goes back after the fare, he will be met with a flat refusal, and the man will insist that he has paid it. You know he has not, but what can you do? Unless you are absolutely certain, it is not safe to put him off. If you do put him off you may have to fight several of his friends. They have one way of doing by which they save their honor, as I suppose they would term itthey will allow you to put them off under protest, so as to have a cause of action against the company, and will then get on and pay their fare. But they never bring

"On the other end of that line a conductor never has any trouble. The people out southeast will pay their fare. They are not particularly averse to riding free when they have to stand, but they will take no advantage of you. On North Pennsylvania street it is still different. That is a line on which few people ride, except the residents of a particular section of the city, and most of them know each other. The conductor soon learns to know them and where they get on and off. As to their fare, you could not miss one if you tried. They all know their neighbors are on the car and they would not le the impression get out that they are small enough to beat the street car company. If you accidentally pass one, he will call you back and make enough noise about it to attract the notice of every one on the car. "But while the people on that line will no allow you to lose a single fare, they wil cause you enough trouble in stopping and starting the car to make the ordinary man turn gray in a few weeks. I used to think that a motorman ought to be able to stor his car with the rear platform at a certain place, but after I tried it a few times, I knew it was all guess work and that when did stop at a crossing it was merely by acci-dent. Before Talbott avenue was paved the people would stand on a crossing and wait for the car. If it stopped within two or three feet of the proper place I knew that the motorman had done very well, but the people would grumble about it, and sometimes refuse to get on at all, and threaten to report me to the company. I stood that as long as I could and then asked to be put on some other line, and have never been sorry that I made the change.

The New Woman on the Car. A new woman boarded an Illinois-street she was a new woman, and remarked to this city. She took & seat, and to all ap Clair street an old man boarded the car and ooked for a seat, but mone was vacant.
In an instant the new woman was on her
leet, and insisted that the man sit down. the at Cripple Creek. They bought a local that went before. To the economlocal the state of the state of the local that went before. To the economlocal the state of the state of the local that went before. To the economlocal the state of the state of the local that went before. To the economlocal the state of the state of the local that went before. To the economlocal the state of the state of the local that went before. To the economlocal the state of the state of the local that went before. To the economlocal the state of the state of the local that went before. To the economlocal the state of the state of the local that went before. To the economlocal the state of the state of the local that went before. To the economlocal the state of the state of the local that went before. To the economlocal the state of the state of the local that went before. To the economlocal the state of the state of the local that went before. To the economlocal the state of the state of the local that went before. The state of the local the state of the local that went before as the state of the local that went before a state of the local that went before a state of the local that went before. To the economlocal the state of the local that went before. To the economlocal the state of the local that went before a state of the local

was patent to any observer that she was much more able to stand than the man. When the car approached Market street the new woman walked out onto the plat-form and prepared to get off. She did not say a word to the conductor, but when near Market she gathered her skirts about her with one hand, and with the other grasped

the hand-grip. She lightly stepped from the car and proceeded east on Market street.
"She rides with me quite often," said the conductor, "and she never thinks of having the car stop for her; she merely waits for it to slow up a little and then steps off as

#### easily as the small boy could do. Effectiveness of a Capias.

Lawyers say there is no more effective

legal process known for the collection of bad debts than a carefully drawn caplas in traveling man recently had an adventure armed with proper writs, called at the hotel and asked to be shown to the man's their knock and unsuspectingly allowed them to enter. He wore nothing but his night robes, and while one of the constables proceeded to read the summons to nim, the other gathered all the traveling man's clothing under his erm and walked out with them. The traveling man was frantic and begged them to leave his trousers and shoes behind at least. But the constables were inexorable and took his apparel. The traveling man telegraphed his house for enough money to pay the bill. He spent the day in his room, and when the money arrived next morning sent for the consta-bles. After the doctor's bill of about \$49 was paid, together with costs amounting to 38 more, the traveling man's apparel was returned to him and he left the hotel by the back entrance. The story got out on him and all the other traveling men who know him are poking fun at him. He vows he will get even with the doctor and con-stables, but doesn't say how he proposes to do it.

#### Breaking in a New Man.

"Most people think it is an easy thing to be a street-car man," said a conductor on a North Illinois car the other day, "but it takes a long time for some men to learn the simple duties required of us." The conductor was initiating a new man into the mysteries of collecting fares, issuing transfer tickets, etc. The passenger watched the new man for a few moments. First he sigold woman was trying to alight and she was thrown in front of a car coming from the opposite direction. A serious accident was narrowly averted. Then two passengers wanted transfer tickets and he punched out the wrong blocks. They called his attention to the error and he fumbled quite a while before getting them straight. After the tickets were in proper shape, he rang the bell of the ticket register twice. The conductor noticed this and asked him what he rang up the tickets for. "You have only nine passengers on the car and they are all registered in the cash fares. Don't you see that you are out two fares? You are only to register tickets when you receive them; not when you issue them. ductor said he had been working two weeks trying to break in that man.

### Ready to Move for Men.

A few evenings ago the observer was standing on the rear platform of a College-avenue car that was nearly full, but yet by moving a little and gathering in the superfluity of skirts the many women on the inside could have provided seats for a half dozen more people. At Christian avenue a woman and child got on the car.

"Now keep your eyes open," said the conductor to the observer, "and you wil see what I notice every day." The woman entered the car and looked for a seat. Not one of the women passen gers moved to make room for her. a man, seated in a forward corner, arose and beckoned the woman to his seat, which she accepted with a graceful "thank you. The man took a strap and prepared to stand, but in an instant there was rustling of skirts and several openings were made, showing that not only the

woman and child, but several more, could have been given seats. "That is a common occurrence," said the conductor, "and one that makes me lose almost all faith in women. They are always ready to move a little to give a man a seat, but to a member of their own sex they are like marble statues."

What a Popular Song Did. An old lady living on East New York street called at the police station the other day. She was in quite an excited frame o mind and asked that a police officer be sent to her house at once.

"What's the matter?" she was asked. "There is a man keeps 'a-hollering' my gas pipe all the time-night and day I can't set still in my room, and it keeps me awake at night. The city is able to protect my property, and I want you to send a policeman to see about it. If the city can't take care of me, I will have to move That's all there is about it.' An officer was sent to the house and learned from the old lady's daughter that

her mother was insane. Neighbors say that a young girl living in that neighborhood has persisted in singing "You can't holler down our rain barrel" four hours at a time, and that the old lady has been driven insane through listening to her. Hence she imag-ines a man is "hollerin" in her gas pipe.

# Wanted Eyes to Match.

Natalie was invited to the children's party and she was quite overcome with the prospect of her first party. Mamma was as bought a new party dress for the little daughter. There were pink shoes and pink stockings to match a pretty pink dress. Now Mary, the cook, is Natalie's chum, and she went down to the kitchen to talk it over with Mary. She told Mary of the pink dress, pink stockings, pink shoes and pink ribbons for her hair, and then she said, as her little voice took on a-note of sadness, "And, Oh, Mary, wouldn't it be nice if could have pink eyes to match, instead of

# Just Thawed and Thawed.

A few days ago a Crawfordsville house was filled with company and it became necessary to put little Mary, five years of age, to sleep with two young ladies. After sleeping between them all night she arose very early the next morning and was greeted at the bottom of the stairs by her mother with: 'Why are you up so early, Mary?

"Well, mamma, I have just thawed and thawed all night and I couldn't stand it any longer."

### COSTLY FIDDLES. \$50,000 Has Been Offered for the Last

Cornhill Magazine. The beauty and sweetness of Sarasate's tone are often commented on by people who never think of the tone being in any way due to the fitness of his instrument. As a matter of fact, Sarasate has two Strads. One is the renowned "Boissier" Strad. which he managed to secure in Paris for f1,000 an hour or two before Hill, of London, sent an offer for it. The other is one

that had been used by Paganini, which came

to him through his son Achille. Of course

One Paganini Used.

the latter instrument has an additional value from the circumstance of its former Paganini had several valuable violins, and the instrument which he used in his later years-a Guarnerius, dated 1743-would probably command something like £5,000 could be put in the market now. Indeed, the sum of £2,400 has already been offered for it and refused, and a report was lately circulated that £10,000 had been tried. But the instrument cannot be sold. Paganini himself bequeathed it to the city of Genoa, and the municipal authorities there are keenly alive to the value of the treasure. They have it bestowed in a glass case in the recess of a wall, which is again encased in heavy French plate glass, the whole being closed by a massive door. Every two onths the seals are broken and the violin is played upon for about half an hour in the presence of city officials, and then it is

replaced and put under municipal seal.

This, of course, is done to keep the instru-Paganini came by the violin in a curious way. A French merchant lent him the in strument to play upon at a concert at Leg-horn. After the concert Paganifil brought it ick to its owner, when the latter exclaimed, to the delighted astonishment of the player: "Never more will I profane the strument is yours." The Genoa people have been in luck in the matter of violins. Sivori, who died last year, was a p nini, and Paganini presented him, when th, with a very fine Guarnerius instru-

# THE NEWPORT PALACE

MRS. BELMONT HAS DECIDED TO SELL HER FAMOUS MARBLE HOUSE,

She Prefers the Less Costly Affair of Her New Hasband to the Great Vanderbilt Mansion.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has authorized Sydney Smith, a real estate agent, to find the hands of a determined constable. A a purchaser for the marble house at Newport, which was given to her by her first at Cleveland, O., that is convincing to him, husband, W. K. Vanderbilt, on its compleat least, that the assertion is true. Some | tion in 1892. The place was called "The time ago he contracted a doctor's bill and | Marble House" when the stonework began refused to pay it. The physician learned to rise above the builder's fence, and that the man was in town and had a capias is- name remained the only one by which W. sued. Early one morning, while the travel- | K. Vanderbilt's Newport house was known. ing man was still in bed, two constables No millionaire's home has been trong talked about, and the stories told of it would make a book more interesting than room. He came to the door in response to any that has been written by crude critics of society. The talk began with the first word that was known of William Kissam Vanderbilt's intention to build a house that would outshine those of his neighbors. It grew with the building, and was eggravated by the secrecy which surrounded the

builder's operations. The only Americans employed there were those who delved, laid the foundations and the rougher portions of the masonry on the building proper. Troops of artisans were brought from Europe to carry out the designs of the architect and deportive artists. Work was begun in the spring of 1889, and the house was opened in May, 1892, but during that time none but the workmen and owner knew on what magnificent scale all the work had been planned and carried out. Not even Mr. Vanderbilt's relatives were admitted within the fence. and though gossip had discounted the effect of the splendors the revelation when the house was opened was beyond the expecta-

tion of the Newport circle It was said that the house cost and that the details on which most money was expended were ideas originated by Mrs. Vanderbilt or adopted by her, and that her insistence on them caused the first trouble between her and her husband. It could not have been a very serious breach, naled the motorman to go ahead while an | for when the palace was finished Mr. Vanderbilt gave it to his wife, and the divorce Though the Vanderbilts lived there for scarcely three months in the year, the louse was at nearly all times ready for occupancy, and the times when a force of servants was not there were few and far

between.

A TOY FOR MRS. WILLIE K. The house was closed when the Vanderbilts started on that famous yachting tour which ended so abruptly in the Mediterranean. But when Mrs. Vanderbilt decided to return to America she cabled the family agent and had the marble house prepared for occupancy. Thither she went immediately on her arrival on this side, and there she stayed until the arrangements for the wedding of her daughter and the Duke of Marlborough brought her to her house in this city. The marble house has at all times since been ready to receive her, and she has been there several times, but only to stay a day or two each time.

Like the Vanderbilt houses, the marble house is crowded in the matter of land. The strip on which it stands extends from Bellevue avenue to the cliff, where a balcony looks out to sea. The view of the sea is not so good as from the other resilences of Vanderbilts, Ochre Point and court seventy-eight by forty feet and faces Bellevue avenue. It has a width of one hundred and thirty-five feet six inches and a depth of one hundred and six feet six inches. The material, below the courtyard level, is granite, above that it is white

The first story is six feet above the grade and its rooms are twenty feet high. The main entrance, which is very imposing, is thirty-five feet nine inches in width. Beof wrought steel iridescent like a gun barrel. The inner door is of bronze ten feet high and four feet wide The vestibule floor and walls are of yellow French marble and the ceiling is elaborately frescoed. The grand hall, the most mposing room in the palace, is fifty-seven feet long, thirty feet wide and sixty feet high. The floor and walls are of yellow like the vestibule, and reflect marble. the electric lights with startling effect. This room is considered the "show" of Newport. In niches and frieze are many statues whose whiteness is emphasized by the prevailing color scheme of vellow Five large windows facing seaward light the apartment. Six marble pillars, each weighing two tons and quarried whole at an expense of \$1,200 each, support the grained and elaborately frescoed celling. brought from Italy. These pillars were

overboard en voyage. Its loss delayed the completion of the house. DINING AND DRAWING ROOM. There are small balconies running around the ends of the hall and connected with the rooms on the second floor. At of the vestibule is the dining room, 48x20 feet. It contains a big fireplace and its walls are in reddish-brown African marble. A heavy cornice rests upon the heads of caryatides supported by pedestals. Contrast is here furnished by white marble statues. At the north side is the butler's pantry and the door to it is so cunningly constructed that the going and coming of servants seems to border on the super-

Through improper leashing one was lost

The drawing room opens on the vestibule at its other side. It is 48x30 feet. The eiling if of elaborate and costly frescoes, but it sinks into insignificance in comparison with the walls, which are ablaze with gold and crystal. Giant mirror panels are framed in intricate carvings, upon which much gold has been expended. The expenditure on this room was enormous. The library is 49x30 feet, and it is remarkable for its beautiful Gothic carvings It contains a fireplace of pink and yellow Caen stone seven feet high. The breakfast room is across the court, and is 30x18 feet, and has a domed ceiling.

The main stairway from the grand hall is ten feet wide and of white marble. The beautifully carved frieze going up the stairway cost \$43,000. At the angle of the landings are life-sized bronze figures representing the seasons. At the first landing are two smoking rooms and a coat room. The room occupied by the mistress of the house and upon the decoration of which \$30,000 was spent, is over the dining room and in the northeast corner of the building. The ceiling is of walnut, most intricately carved, and small panels in it are covered with silk. The walls are of the same sort of carving, and the four-foot panels in them are covered with figured silk, padded. Opening from it is the bath, all in white marble and with furnishings

of polished brass. VANDERBILT'S SIMPLE TASTE. Mr. Vanderbilt's room, or the room that was his, occupies the other corner second floor front. Its decorations are in light woods, chiefly cedar, and, like the other bedroom, it connects with bath. The second floor also contains a childern's bedroom, nursery, schoolroom, governess's room, nine other bedrooms and four baths. All the rooms on the second floor are sixteen feet high. On the third door there are seventeen large sleeping rooms and two smaller ones, all designed for the use of servants and plainly wainscoted and furnished. From the northeast corner of this floor a spiral stairway descends to the basement without connecting with other parts of the house. The butler, housekeeper and chef have suites of rooms in the basement. The kitchen is one of the most nearly perfect in its appointments in the

According to Mrs. Beimont's instruction the agent will not place the house on the public market, but will offer it directly to the few persons who are rich enough to buy it. It is thought in Newport that the probable purchaser is Calvin S. Brice, Senator from Ohio, who is said to be looking for a Newport house. He at one time negotiated for the purchase of "Beaulieu," William Waldorf Astor's place, and ended by renting it for last season.

Mrs. Brice had a distinct social success as hostess of "Beaulieu," and the added facilities for entertaining offered by the marble house will, it is thought, appeal to her. All the Eastern millionaires are pro-vided with Newport houses-cottages, they call them-and the probable purchaser is expected to come from the West. At all events the marble house will pass out of the hands of Mrs. Belmont, who will in fusocial annals of Newport appear as Belmont, of Belcourt.

and stable, and it is said that Mrs. bilt advised Mr. Belmont as to its